SHEEDY MURDER TRIAL BEGUN

Monday McFarland and Mrs. Sheedy Brought Into Court.

THE WOMAN'S WONDERFUL COMPOSURE.

She Appears Unconcerned and the Negro Indifferent-The First Day Consumed in Examining Jorors-Nine Chosen.

Lincoln, Neb., May 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Today the great Sheedy murder trial began, and up to the adjournment of the court shortly before 6 o'clock but little had been done. When Judge Field announced the case the bailiff harried from the room and in a few minutes appeared on the scene accompanied by Monday McFarland, the negro who, with Mrs. Sheedy, is charged with being one of the principals in the murder of John Sheedy. The prisoner looked well fed and in better flesh than he was when he was consigned to jail to await his trial. He wore a light gray suit and a scrupulously clean white collar that set off his ebony complexion. On being brought into the court room he affected an indifferent air, and gianced neither to the right nor left. On taking a seat near Billingsley and Philpot, the lawyers appointed to defend him, he dropped his nonchalance and grinned as though the subsequent proceedings were to be a comical farce instead of a trial that may end in his being sentenced to death.

Shortly after the negro took his seat Mrs Sheedy was brought in. She were the conventional colors of all women under such a charge, black, which color became her well. She was accompanied by her two sisters, Mrs. Dean of Lincoln, Mrs. Morgan of San Diego, Cat., and J. W. Biggerstaff of Boise City, Idano, Mrs. Sheedy's attire was faultless in every detail. There was nothing in Mrs. Sheedy's facial expression, however, in harmony with the mourning robes she wore. There was no trace of sorrow or apprehension for the future. The cold, keen black eyes flashed out defiance, the same as they did the even-ing of her arrest. At times she smiled and

ing of her arrest. At times she smiled and chatted almost gayly with her attorneys.

When Mrs. Sheedy took her seat the clerk proceeded to summon a jury. Twelve men were quickly called. Each juror was closely questioned with reference to his ideas relative to capital punishment or determined epinions and knowledge of the crime as gained from newspapers or hearsay reports, etc. The selection of the jury as it slowly progressed was watched with keen interest by all save the fair defendant, who displayed a wonderful composure. Her manner, while a wonderful composure. Her manner, while not calculated to unduly impress an opinion of innocence, was rather of a negative character and not to prejudice the mind either way. Her beauty, so much raved about during the preliminary examination, proves to nave been largely over-estimated. It is not of the intellectual or demure kind but is more of the animal order. Her face indi-cates vindictiveness but not strength, while her eyes, though dark and lustrous, convey an idea of cunning rather than can-dor or confidence. Long confinement has bleached her face and she is now unpaturally pule, rendered strikingly so by contrast with her dark bonnet, veil and dress.

The day was consumed by the attorneys in

examining jurers, and nine out of eighteen candidates were delivered over to the bailiff. It is not sure, however, that the nine will be retained. The attorneys for McFariand still refuse to allow the negro to go on the stand and allege that THE BEE has been bribed to call public attention to this fact.

MARQUIS RUDINES NOTE. It Was Evidently Intended for Italian

Consumption Only. WASHINGTON, May 4.-It does not appear in the judgment of the state department people that the note of Marquis Rudini to the Marquis Imperiali, who is now the published this morning, has changed the situation either for the better or worse. In the first place the note is not addressed to Secretary Blaine and it is safe to say its tenor would have been entirely different if it had been. No was it intended to be shown him. It is re-

garded here as intended entirely for "domes tic consumption," being rather eleverly cal culated to inspire the Italian people with the idea that their govern ment is pursuing a vigorous policy while taking advantage of the diplomatic vagueness of expression and form to prevent the United States from having any ground for resentinger, for of course Secretary Biaine can take no notice of the communication, as it is expressly stated that it is not for his perusal. There has been no correspondence between the two this government and it will probably be i in regard to the nationality and character of

governments since Blaine's note of April 14 to Imperiali. The next step is to be taken by the shape of an epistle founded upon the re-port of the district attorney of New Orlean the dead Italians. Touching the position of Porter, our minister at Rome, nothing has yet been done by Secretary Blaine. Blaine Calls Rudini Down.

Washington, May 4.—The following dis patch was sent by Secretary Blaine today:

Washington, May 4.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine today:

Department of State, Washington, May 4, 1891—Porter, American Minister, Rome: A series of statements addressed to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis di Rudini was telegraphed from Rome, yesterday and was published by the Associated press of the United States today. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this government desires to active is the one here quoted, namely: "I have now before me a note nadressed to you by Secretary Biaine, dated March 14. Its perusal produces a nost painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not besitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence. In order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value.

The telegram of March 24, concerning the public use of which the marquis complains is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of Auril 14 to the Marquis important. In charge of the Italian legation: "Rome, March 24, 1891.—Italiantaninister, Washington: Our requests to the federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by American magistrates have been mardered in prison while under the burnediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the panishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that public capindon in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at other in the farment of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the panishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to obtain justice. Rudini, The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in general and the panishment of the Italian government it was in question was delivered in strict confidence, as that eremove the feet was a larg

Joke Leads to Murder

Louisville, Ky., May 4.-Near Jackson, Ky., Saturday Frank Polly shot and killed Alex Davidson. Davidson was pursuing Polly with a pistol. They quarreled in Davidson's saloon over an attempted joke.

Bank Officials Arrested. NEW YORK, May 4 .- Edward E. Gedney,

president of the North River bank, and Casnier Frank Ingersoli were arrested this afternoon and held in \$15,000 ball each. They are charged with falsifying the last quarterly report of the bank made in 1890. The com-plaint was made by the receiver of the bank. Both officers gave bail and were released.

MURDERER NEAL'S FATE.

It Will not le Dreided Until the First

of June. Lincoln, Neb., May 4.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Chief Instice Cobb said this morning that no opinion will be handed down in the case of murderer Ed Neal for three or four weeks. The judge doubted the advisability of taking up the case until its regular course, which would throw it back a year, but as a precedent had been established n the Puisifer case the Neal matter would considered before its regular time and an pinion handed down about June 1.

ALL NOASENSE.

Editor De Young's Opinion of the Talk

About Dividing California. CHICAGO, May 4.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chroniele, pronounces the movement to divide California into two states non sense. Moreover, to give an air of sincerity and conviction to his declaration, he profaces characterization with an adjective which in

polite circles is signified by a dash. Said he at the Auditorium teday:

"You see a lot of tenderfeet past middle age who, in their young days in the east held office, have taken the itch with them to Los Argeles. They see that all the offices are now filled and argue quite correctly that a division of the state would double the number of offices, among them a couple of United States senatorships. But the talk doesn't

HARRISON IN OREGON.

Greeted by a Special Committee of the Legislature.

RED BLUFF, Cal., May 4.-President Harison and party arrived at 8:30 a. m. on the way to Oregon. He received a warm recep-

Asittane, Ore., May 4.-The president and party arrived here shortly after 8 o'clock togight and received an enthusiastic welcome A special committee of the Oregon state legislature boarded the train and welcomed the president to Oregon. The president made a happy response and also spoke to the crowd at the depot. After a stop of about thirty minutes at Ashland, the presidential special pulled out, preceded by a special train carry ing the legislative committee and prominent

Y. M. C. A. General Secretaries. St. Joseph, Mo., May 4.—The twenty-first nternational conference of the general secetaries of the Young Men's Christian asso ciation of North America adjourned this evening after having been in session here since last Thursday. Over three hundred lelegates, representing all parts of the United Stated and Canada have been in attendance. Important topics relating to the work have been discussed. An amendmen to the rules of the association of general secretaries, changing the meetings from an-nual to biennial, was defeated after an axinual to biennial, was defeated after an animated debate. The executive committee for the ensuing year was elected as follows: George F. Coxhead, St. Louis; D. A. Budge, Montreal; H. J. McCoy, San Francisco: H. O. Williams, Richmond, Va.; George A. Washburton, New York; E. L. Hayford. Chicago, and R. A. Jordan, Banzor, Mc. The secretaries will be the guests of the board of trade tomorrow and will depart on Wednesday morning by special train for Kansas City where the twenty-ninth international City, where the twenty-ninth international convention of the Young Men's Christian association begins on Wednesday.

Marked by the Mafia. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 4 .- Tony Pandolfin, an Italian, well educated and of good address, believes that he is a marked man-marked for assassination by the deadly Mafia-and for that reason goes about his business heavily armed. The case has just been reported to the police, but the story told is that while Pandolfin was standing in a saloon at Sev enth and Elm streets yesterday afternoon he enth and Elm streets yesterday afternoon he was attacked by an unknown Italian and stabbed in the left breast. "I am positive that I have been marked for assassination," said he. "As I was leaning against the bar yesterday I saw a hand stretched over my shoulder and the gleam of a long bladed dirk in the clinched fingers and then felt the steel in my breast." As he said this he pushed back his shirt and disclosed a small red line in the middle of his disclosed a small red line in the middle of his left breast. Pandolfin attributes his attack to a remark he made in a crowd at the tim of the New Orleans lynching. He was dis-cussing the affair with some friends, and said that it served the d-d dogs right. He be-lieves the Malia have sent an emissary to do

away with him.

Hard to Satisfy. London, May 4.-Mr. Chaplain, president of the poard of agriculture, in an interview today said that Secretary Rusk's new rules for the inspection of cattle for export would not affect English regulations for the admission of foreign cattle. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the reports of the expert, Mr. Holman, as to the diseased condition of American cattle at Departford, and attached little importance to the opposite decision of Dr. Wray, the American government's export at Departford, even though it was supported by the opinion of Dr. Williams, the principal of the Royal veterinary academy of Edinburg. He stated that Dr Williams in 1879 pronounced a cargo of Amer can cattle free of disease and afterwards was found to be diseased. Mr. Chaplain d clared that the board would never relax its restrictions till it was satisfied that foreign cattle were free from contagious diseases.

The Polish Centennial.

Chicago, May 4. One hundred years ago vesterday the Polish constitution was adopted at Warsaw. The century celebration of this important event in Polish history was clab orately observed here yesterday. The Polish quarter of the city was ablaze with the native ri-color and the stars and stripe; were given a prominent place in house fronts and roof tops. The center of the festivities was at the corner of Noble and Ingraham streets, St. Stanislaus church and half. The day opened in the church by a celebration of high mass for the dead who died in Poland's cause. An orchestra of twenty-five pieces took part in the rendition of the requiem mass. In the evening the ceremony proper began with the dedication of the new St. Stanislaus school and hall, a massive four-story and basement structure on the south of the church. Peter Kiolbass, the newly-elected city treasurer,

Graphophone-Phonograph Failure. New Your, May 4. Jesso H. Lippincott, ole lessee of the American graphophone com-

pany and president of the North American phonograph company, assigned today with preference amounting to \$25,000. The liabilities are estimated at \$500,000; asets, \$400,000. The American graphophone company and the American phonograph company are not, it is said, affected by the fail

John Robinson of No. 45 Murray street made an assignment to Frank C. Harris, giving a preference to Armstrong Brothers of Pittsburg for \$10,000. His assignment followed that of Mr. Lippincott.

Jilted and Suic ded.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.- Special Tele-gram to The Bee. j-A sensation was caused here just night by the suicide of Lora J. Adair, a girl of nineteen. An inquest held today revealed that she had been engaged to an elderly man living here, who yesterday broke off the engagement. Humiliation and despondency over his action caused her to take her life. When found she was dressed in the Cuba. clothes she had prepared for her wedding.

IMMIGRATION LAW ABUSES.

Result of Efforts to Limit the Influx of Foreign Paupers.

ITALIANS ARE SWARMING TO AMERICA.

The Work of Disreputable Steamship Companies-Cheap Sugar Here to Stay-Getting Tired of Rudini's Arrogance.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.

General Nettleton, assistant secretary of the treasury, who recently went to New York to see what was being done to enforce mmigration laws and whose trip was menioned at length in these dispatches, says he earned that the most reputable steamship companies are honestly endeavoring to limit the influx of foreign paupers. Several of the companies have scattered circulars throughout Europe explaining the features of the new law and some of them have put a brief summary of the law on the back of tickets sold to steerage passengers. But while repuable companies are doing this, disreputable

es are profiting by the increased demand from immigrants rejected by reputable ompanies. In one case General Nettleton found that a tramp steamer had brought over three times as many immigrants as its accommodations warranted. This was the case of the "Brittannia," owned by French parties, but leased to Italians for wholesale immigration purposes to America. The greatest number of passengers which the "Brittannia" could have carried under our nspection laws was 240, but as a matter of fact her last load numbered 1,028 Italians. They were wedged in like cattle on cars. The total equipment of life preservers was 300 and the three rafts and one drag might 300 and the three rats and one grag might have saved 200 more in case of accident. This left over 500 steerage immigrants wholly unprovided for by life preservers, raft or other means of safety raft or other means of safety in case of wrock. The treasury department has no means of protecting itself rom such tramp steamers as our inspection aws governing the number of passengers to be carried apply only to vessels which clear from our ports, not to those which and here. Italy appears to be doing the most thriving business with the overloaded tramp steamers and the "Brittannia" is only one of many in-stances. The recent diplomatic spat with Rudini has not checked Italian immigration

CHEAP SUGAR HERE TO STAY. "Sugar," said Secretary of the Treasurer Spaniding, this afternoon, "is bound to re-main cheap, notwithstanding all the croaking you hear to the contrary. I will admit that it is liable to fluctuate in price from time to time as it did a few days since in Boston, when it scored an advance of \(^1_2\) of a cent. That, however, was a mere temperary flurry, used doubtless, by the supply and demand thas been asserted quite frequently that the great sugar trust was so powerful that in spite of the law which admits sugar free the syndicate or trust would still continue to regulate the price, but the truth is that between the sugar trust people and those not in the com-bine the price of sugar will be kept pretty level. Besides, if all the refineries in the country were in the combine, the price would still not be materially changed, because the foreign refineries are amply able to control the market as against our people, so you may say that the reign of cheap sugar has set in and has come to stay and can successfully defy all monopolies and trusts. The new tariff act provided that sugar not exceeding No. 16, Dutch standard in color, should be admitted free of duty after April 1, bu it was also provided in the law that sugars migh be refined in a bonded warehouse in the month of March. The purpose of this was to permit refiners to refine sugar to go into consumption April 1 as free. A a matthe of fact very little duty was paid on sugar that was imported as refined during March, only enough to supply the anticipated demand until the law took effect April 1. This involved the formulation of regulations by the department under which the refining can be done and the sugar distributed to all parts of the country so it could go into consumption April 1 without endangering the revenue. April 1 without endangering the revenue.

The department was enabled to do this, and so far as we have learned there was no sugar famine, as was feared. On the other hand sugar was so distributed that people were amply supplied April 1. It was a great triumph for the treasury department, and a great undertaking for which we have been highly complimented."

RUDINI'S OFFENSIVENESS.

Some of the men in congress who are lin

gering in Washington have begun to talk of our affair with Italy in no unmistakabl terms. Senator Cullom of Illinois said today "I can see no reason why we should wait to have Minister Porter kicked out or to leave him at Rome as a standing invitation for further snubs. Rudini bas shown an offensiveness and arrogance which makes it our duty as a matter of dignity to withdraw further relations with him. Some time ago one of his ministers made the assertion that if our constitution did not allow the present difficulty to be settled in the way he wished we would have to change our constitution The recent instructions of Rudini, disclose by the Italian green book, are in the sam-line of offensive criticism of our constitu tion. I don't believe it wise or dignified to carry on any further parley with the Italia

This is the view taken by a number o public men here, and it is likely to move the state department towards a serious consider ation of the question of recalling Ministe Porter or giving him a leave of absence unt the controversy is settled. Unofficial letter received from Mr. Porter indicate that he does not like the embarrassing position is which he has been left by the severing of diplomatic relations at Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS. Members of pension boards were appointed today as follows: Drs. F. E. Sampson at Greenfield, Ia.; W. H. Charlesworth at Lexngton, Neb.; D. A. Laforce at Ottumwa, Ia

SPAIN'S FAVORS TO CUBA. Trying to Bind the Island Closer to the

Mother Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4. The secret of the ready success of General Foster in negotiatng the treaty with Spain in regard to Cuba s said to be due to the adoption of a new tomestic policy by the Spanish government, This policy comprehends a gradual reduction of duties on Spanish goods imported into Cuba and will permit a reduction of duties Cuba and will permit a reduction of duties on foreign goods without destroying the advantages of Spanish shippers. Spain proposes, in short, to bind Cuba to her by the eventual abolition of customs duties with a view of premoting trade with the mother country. This plan, it is believed, will more than offset the reduction of duties which she will make in favor of foreign countries.

Spain had determined upon this policy be-

Spain had determined upon this policy be fore the McKinley reciprocity law and in view of it served notice some months ago upon all nations with whom she had treaties containing the favored nation clause that she wished these treaties to be considered abro-gated within the briefest time permitted Having thus freed her hands she was able t grant readily to the United States all that General Foster was instructed to insist upon without sacrificing her own plans. It may turn out that she will grant to other nations the same reduction in duties she has granted General Foster's arrangements for the noted States. She is under no compulsion o do so, however, since she has abrogated her "favored nation" treaties, and even if she does the United States will always enjoy the advantages of proximity and the close relations established by her import trade from

Spain proposes along with fiscal reforms to

grant political reforms which will bind the heart of her possessions closer to her. She will increase the representation of the Cubas in the cortes and as the duties on the Spanish goods are gradually reduced to the vanishing point will make the islands practically a part of Spain except for the miles of ocean which roll between them. With such a policy in view, the Spanish cabinet telieves that there will be less danger of unrest in Cuba and less longing for a union with the United States than exists today.

While the agreement which has been made within the provinces of the reciprocity clause

within the provinces of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, and while General Fosof the McKiney bill, and while General ros-ter refused to give any assurance to the Spanish cabinet regarding the admission of Cuben tobacco to this country free of duty. he was probably able to communicate unoffi cially certain facts regarding our future attitude on that subject which gave encourage ment to the Spaniards. The Spanish cabinet would like to make a special arrangement which should admit Cuban tobacco free, or at arate of duty much less than that paid by other countries. This would involve a new reciprocity treaty, and if the Spanish cabinet pursues its policy of favoring Cuba, new con-cessions of considerable importance might be

and exporters.

granted for the benefit of our manfacturers

State Boards of Health. Washington, May 4,-The national conference of the state boards of health continued today. A committee of three was appointed to decide on the best system of river onservancy and to advise with the state and local boards of health about such legislation local boards of health about such legislation as may be necessary. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Kontucky; secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Ohio; treasurer, Dr. Henry B. Baker. Michigan. The date of the next annual meeting was left to the council.

American Medical Association. Washington, May 4,- | Special Telegram o THE BEE. |-The following Iowa physicians have registered at the headquarters of the American medical association which convenes in annual session tomorrow: Drs. John C. Shroder, Iowa City: Washington F. Peck, Davenport; William E. Vest, Monte-zuma; Charles B. Powell, Albia; William Drummond Middleton, Davenport. So far

The President's Summer Plans. Washington, May 4 .- The Post says that when Mr. and Mrs. Harrison return from their western trip they will take up their residence at Cape May Point, where the president will spend as much of his time as possible. It is the intention of Mrs. Harrison to have a number of improvements made in the white house during her absence.

no Nebraska physicians have reported.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Coils Tightening Around James Crantz for a Brutal Crime.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4 .- Today an im portant link was forged in the chain of eviience so tightly binding James Crantz, under arrest for the murder of a woman on the bluffs near Lindeman, ten miles from this city. All through the history of the strange murder of this woman a motive for the deed has been wanting, and this has baffled all persons working for a solution of the mystery. This motive was discovered beyond all reasonable doubt this morning to be robbery. That the bundle of clothing left with the colored woman at Harlem by Crantz belongs to the murdered woman been proven beyond a doubt. This bundle was again searched by Sheriff Letton in Liberty this morning and a detail heretofore strangely overlooked was discovered. On the waistband of the woman's underskirt the remnant of a pocket was discovered. The pocket was nearly six inches square, and had evidently been attached by hand after the garment had been completed. The face of the pocket had been ripped, and need, nearly torn off.

A dispatch from Salina, Kan., establishes the identity of the woman and fixes the fact that she had money. Crantz called her Grace reporter found beyond much question that the real name of the woman was Grace Ellen Barber. David Barber, a well-digger and general laborer, came to Salina with his wife and family last July from a farm near Minneapolis, Kan., which he had lost through the foreclosure of a mortgage. Mrs. Barber was the mother of thirteen chil-aren, the youngest being now but three years old. Two years ago there was a cloud in the home and a divorce was granted with alimony, but a year age they were remarried and only a few weeks ago some money was given to Mrs. Barber as the result of the sheriff's sale of the old farm. It also appears that not long ago Mrs. Barber received a deed to one third of a quarter section of land in Ottawa county from the settlement of a partition suit for land left by her father's will. Mrs. Barber's dressmaker says she sewed \$50 in the secret pocket of Mrs. Barber's dress before she disappeared from home. None of this money was found in the clothes of the dead woman, and it seems certain that she was murdered for her money.

Western People in Chicago. CHICAGO, May 4,-[Special Telegram to

THE BEE. - Among the western people in Chicago today were the following: At the Auditorium-Mr. and Mrs. F. H Davis, Omaha.

At the Leiand-Mrs. L. H. Day, Red Cloud Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. George Hurper, Laramie, At the Palmer-Mrs. James Morton, Miss Waiter, Thomas N. Giles, Omaha. At the Grand Pacific - Joseph L. Lawrence

Frank Hunt, Sioux City, la ; James H. Doug las, Omata. the Sherman-W. H. Berry, Indianola, Ia.

Terrible Suffering of Jews.

LONDON, May 4.-Terrible scenes attend he Jewish expulsions, many Jews dying or the way. The misery in the Jewish settle ments, which are crammed with new ar-rivals, is indescribable. All speeches and pamphlets in favor of the Jews are pronibited. The government is considering a cheme to solve the Jewish question, which, f adopted, will astonish and perhaps shock the civilized world. Ar Odessa paper states that the 7,000 Jews have joined the Greek and Lutheran church since the issue of the expulsion decrees, each embracing orthodox faith

Kansas Robbers Footed.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May 4.—Three men entered the house of J. A. Wickline, nine niles east of here, last night while Mr Wickline was at church. They demanded of Mrs. Wickline the money her husband had received for cattle on Saturday. On her re-fusal to surrender it they neat her over the head with revolvers ricked her and left her for dead. They secured only \$5. The hus-band returned from church and found his wife unconscious. She may die. A large posse is after the thieves and if caught the robbers will be lyrched.

Unknown Man's Sutden Death. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.-While crowds of people were ascending the stairway of the Giliis opera bouse tonight an old gentleman who had nearly reached the top suddenly threw up his arms and with a groan fell headlong to the landing below. He was removed to the police surgeon's quarters, where

President Howard B. Grose sent in his resig-

nation, to take effect immediately.

he recovered for a moment, and is reply to a question as to who he was gasped "James Prendergast" and then expired. Nothing was found about his body to establish his President Crose Resigns. VERMILLION, S. D., May 4 - [Special Telegram to Tue Ber |- At the meeting of the ocal board of trustees here last Saturday

accepted at once. The business of the board has not been made public at this writing. There is great rejoiding among the students

MONASTERO'S ITALIAN HOME.

A Visit to the Families of the New Orleans Mob Victimi'.

SCENES OF MOURNING AND DESOLATION.

Widows and Orphans of the Dead Men Have no Desire for Vengeance-Believed in Their Innocence.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Rennett, 1 PALERMO, April 30 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. - I wish the nan who led the lynchers at New Orleans had been with me yesterday when I rode over the mountains to Caccamo in search of the widow and orphans of Pietro Monastero. High up on a crag among the crooked streets of a village that existed before Christ I found her. Below the valleys were full of orange groves and flowers, and above towered the ancient castle of Caccamo and the giant sun scorehed rocks among which the bandits held the Merchant Arigo for a ransom last year in spite of the battalion of troops sent to find him. Down a crazy lane I crept to a room from which Monastero went less than two years ago to America. Bronzed mountainer; and their children clattered out to see the Herald correspondent who had come all the way from St. Petersburg to visit the family of the slain Sicilians, I have looked upon sorrow in many lands, but here I saw the most pitiful scene of my life. In the middle of a bare stone chamber sat the widow draped from head to foot in black. In native manner around her stood five small orphans of the dead man, three toddling boys and two girls. The widow's face was Madonna like in its simple beauty. Her eyes were soft and dark. On a rude table beside her were a few handfulls of raw wheat, contributed by neighbors to feed the little ones. On the wall was the web-dusty crucifix at which Monastero prayed for success the day he lett his mountain home. Around the room sat five sisters of the dead man and the doorway was choked up with neighbors who told me how good Monastero had been to the poor and how everybody was contributing a few centimes to keep his helpless family from starvation. I heard for the first time that Monastero was a member of the municipal council and a hard-working, respectable shoemaker, who went to New Or eans to get money enough to pay his village tebts. One mountaineer showed me debts. a list of names scrawled down by a committee that collected enough every day to barely feed the orphans. When I told the widow why her husband was killed at New Orleans she cried like a

"God in heaven, how could they murder the father of these helpless children," she wailed. "My poor husband, he was killed by cowards when he could not help himself. A better and truer man never lived. No, no A better and truer man never lived. No. 10,
I want no vengeance, no vendetta. I want no
blood. What do I care whether his
murderers are punished or not, it will not
bring my husband back to life. Oh, God,
God, God! If you had only seen him here

and known what a good man he was." The frail figure in black trembled. Every one in the room began to cry.
"In the name of God see how ms children refuse to wear black because they will not believe their father is dead. I wo of them do not remember him at all, and have no photograph to show them. Ask my one in the mountains about my husband. He never did wrong in his life, and he wrote to me from prison saying that he was innocent and asking me to pray to holy St. Joseph to send him back to his home. We prayed night and day to our good patron saint. He was not guilty. Never, never, never! It is impossible. I cannot understand how he came to be with thes other men, but I know he committed no crime. It was all a cruel mistake. Why did they not send him away from America in-stead of killing him. My husband was a shoemaker here and got into debt because he was an honest man. He went to America to earn money enough to pay hi debt, then be was coming back to Caccamo and was never, never going away again. If I could only get his body so I might take the children to his grave. No, I do not think the children to ms grave. No, I do not think the
American people are cruel. They must be
sorry for the murder of my husband, and for me and my children. We have nothing to eat how
but what people give us. My husband's five sisters and his old father and mother are all supported by his brother, a priest, who only gets one lire and a half a day (30 cents). And

are you sorry for us, too!"

I had to leave the house; the scene became too terrible. Higher up among the crumbling walls I found the white-haired father and mother of Monastero sitting in a briary hutch. The poor priest, Ginsephee, came down from the deeping loft, his black eyes sparkling at the sight of a stranger and weeping villagers.
"Ah," he said, "I am glad the Herald has sent for the truth. My brother was a spotless man and I firmly believe he was inno

The priest spoke pure Italian. Now and then he would drop a word or two in Sicilian to comfort his old parents. "Pietro used to write to me from prison telling me he was innocent. He even wrote poctry to me. A guilty man could not write such letters. He went to America because he coull not bear to be in debt. He had cresit of 450 lira for his little shoeshop, and

when he failed in business it was simply be cause the times were hard." When I asked the priest if the people of Caccamo had any desire for vengeance, he nade a sign of the cross and shook his head

sadly.
"No, we only weep and pray for the sou of my prother and try to feed his widow and orphans. Life is very hard here. They call my brother a Mafiaso but they speak words they do not understand. Mafia passed away from this land long ago. There is no such thing now. Tell American people that we are honest folk who cannot understand how they allowed an innocent man to be oubliely murdered. Tell them his widow and orphans are helpless."

Everyone in the village had a sad story to

teil, and the venerable bundmaster said that everybody understood that the American reublic was not a nation of savages, but tha lynching was done under extraordinary circumstances. He said that only vesterda cumstances. He said that only vesterday eight men left Caccamo to seek their fortunes in New Orleans. Everyone in the village had a printed copy of the eulogy of the deac Monastero, written by Rev. M. Guaggenti.

But not alone at Caccamo did I fine
mourners. There is a confused jumble of
poor dwellings along the sea front of Palerine
and hundreds of Sicilians have gone out

from the winding streets to start for Amer ica. On the top floor of an old stone house found an aged mother and two brothers Antonio Abnagrato, who was strangled in such a horrible manner in the presence of the mob. The mother is a wrinkled feeble woman, who stood shiver-ing and crying in her black garb while her eldest son read the dead man's last letter from prison, protesting his innocence and asking them not to tell his mother of his trouble. A blind bird sang in a cage on the wall. Dark skinned young wives of brothers wrung their hands.

"God will defend me, for I am unnocent," said the letter, "I send my mother a kiss and ask for her blessing. Pray to God for me and believe me that I am innocent."

The whole thing seemed a dream to the poor mother. Her son had written that he

would soon come home, but days had passed and no Autonio came. Then she was told that the public had put her son to death al-though he had been declared innocent by a ury and that the police did nothing to pre vent it. No one dared to describe the awful details of the death.
"My son had nothing to do with the Mafia," said Abbagnato's mother.

"You cannot find in the whole of Sicily a

man who can say a word against his ca ter. He went to America to earn money and to see his aunts. He was only support. The talk about a Mafia is taise. There is no Mafia in Sicily, and there was I am sure my boy would he nothing to do with it. They say changed his name in New Orleans, but y will see by his letters that he shortened because he could not get the people there; spell it the right way. No, I do not this that my boy was killed because he was Sicilian. It was because there was great excitement. I understand it, but that will not bring my son to me. I am poor and he was

my bread winner."
As I went down the dark stairway I could hear the family sobbing Seraimo Caruso used to have a sister in Palermo but she married a sea captain and is

l'alermo but she married u sea captain and is living at Port Said in good condition.

Close by the Abbagnato dwelliag I discovered the brother and sis-ter of Francesco Romeo. They are both married. The brother is a sailor. As he sat in his little room his grim Saracenic countenance gleamed in the flickering candle light. The sister wore a Stellian bandanna around her head. On the walls were pictures around her head. On the walls were pictures of the saints and martyrs. The rough sailor drew his hands across his eyes as he showed

me the photographs of four children.
"They are his orphaus," he said. "He left a widow and seven children in New Orleans. Ah, God how could they do it, without pity and without justice. Our poor father was ninety one years old and when he heard the news he could not bear it. He fell on the floor just where you are, signor, and now he is in his grave. He loved Francisco and wanted to see him, but he would not leave

me. It was fate."

Neighbors began to crowd into the room to see the American correspondent. "I nursed him," cried the sister, rocking to and fro. "They took my heart away. My poor brother was called a Mafiaso."

The spilor malered the floor "It

was called a Mafiaso."

The sailor walked the floor. "It was cowardly to kill the defenseless prisoners," he said, "They were locked in. My brother did not, deserve, such a death, He was a good fellow. Mafia of Egypt! It s nonsense that they speak. I have no feetngs of revenge. I suppose they will try the neu who killed my brother, but it will not make himerise out of his grave. Let them find support for his widow and orphans. No we do not misunderstand this. We all know very well the Americans are not making war on the Italians. You will find them sailing for New Orleans from Palermo every day. but I am sure he was innocent. We were expecting a cable message that he was free when we read that the public authorities had although the court said he had done no

FIRED FROM THE CHAMBER.

A French Deputy Uses Bad Language and is Thrown Out.

Pants, May 4. - It was announced yester-

day that a section of the left would join with the socialists and Boulangists in demanding a vote of censure today against Constans, minister of the interior, on the ground that he was responsible for the affair at Fourmes. Constans today, after replying to a question as to the Fourmies affair and giving his ver sion of the matter, holding that neither the government nor the troops were to blame was astonished to see M. Roche, a deputy representing the Seventeenth electoral district of Seine, spring to his feet and shout fiercely, "Murderer!" A tremendous sensa tion followed. Members shouted at and threatened each other vigorously Finally order was restored and the chamber voted that Roche should be excluded from any further participation in today's session and be declared censured for the term he had applied to the minister of the interior. No sooner was this decided upon than Roche again sprang to his feet and shaking his fist at those of his associates who had been most active in bringing shout the proposed expulsion and censure velled, "You are a lot of variets, worthy of your master." The presiding officer ordered Roche removed by force from the chamber This was done amid one of the wildest scene ever witnessed in the chamber of deputies. Quiet having been restored, M. Milleraud demanded that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Fourmies riot. M. De. Freycinet, minister of war, opposed the motion. He said the government was indifferent. It did not desire to set up a barrier of arms against political and social relations. It would rather co-operate with parliament t improve the lot of the working classes. [/ plause.] The chamber by a vote of 35 to assed a resolution declaring confidence in

Newfoundland Question in the Lords London, May 4.- The Newfoundland que

the government,

tion came up in the house of lords today. Lord Dunraven said that ne regretted that the government could not agree to abandon the Knutsford bill as it seemed the New foundlanders were honestly resolved to do all in their power to avoid any coercive meas-

Lord Herchell, one of the deputy speaker of the house of lords, held that it was of pri-mary importance in this connection to con-sider the opinions of the colonists if the govunment de dred to maintain its colonial em pire. The action of Lord Knutsford justified the rejection of the bill.

Lord Salisbury said that the government had entered into serious international obligations with France which must be carried out. Under the decisions of the Newfound land courts the hands of the naval power were partially tied. They could not regularly exercise the jurisdiction which they had hitherto affected. The bill, Lord Salisbury added, was neccessary in the event of th failure of an act by the Newfoundland legis lature to enforce the measures which th Knutsford bill was designed to carry out.

After some further discussion Lord Kin erly's motion was rejected by a vote of 113

Lord Hershell moved that the Knutsford act continue in force for only one year.

Lord Salisbury opposed the motion, and i vas rejected -61 to 21. The bill then passed the committee.

Aus ro-Hungarian Treaty. Rome, May 4.—The commercial treaty

between Germany and Austria-Hungary has become a topic of comment by the press gen erally. In its ulterior consequences it bids fair to become a matter of the greatest coneern to the people of the United States. It s announced that Germany and Austria-Hungary have invited Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the avowed purpose of forming a coali tion of the central European states against tion of the countries. But what states whose customs tariffs are constructed so uniformly for the purpose of protecting their interests as are those of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy, can give as the reason for the proposed coalition against the protectionism of other countries is a puzzle to those who have carefully studied the situation. It is not yet known that Italy ha consented to join the convention at Vienn for the purpose of considering the subject, If she should it would seem that the political ies of the triple alliance are stronger than ier commercial necessities, for among her best friends, commercially considered, are France and the United States. The effective vaine of the league depends on the adhesion of Italy. Without it would fail far short of the importance it would gain by her adher-

Minister Lincoln Talks to Seamen. London, May 4 .- Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister, spoke at a mest ing of the British and Foreign sailors' aid society today. Incidentally Mr. Lincoln re-marked that he felt sure the Behring sea dispute would be settled amicably and honorably and in a manner satisfactory to both countries. Iteforring to the work of the soci-ety, he praised its wisdom and economy in co-operating with the American Seamen's friend society in mutually sustaining socie-ties in foreign ports for the benefit of scamen irrespective of nations or creed.

SHOT AND KILLED A STRIKER.

Another Fatal Clash with Deputies in the Coal Regions.

PPREHENSIONS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

-Labor News.

eavy Importations of Italian Scab Labor Being Made-Thirty Families Evicted at Broadf rd

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.-A special from Scottcale, Pa., says: The coke region today was shaken from center to circumference by just such another scene as had been feared for weeks since the dreaded Morewood killing at Leisenring. Last night a man named Mahan was shot dead and another seriously injured. Even at this hour it is difficult to secure positive information owing to the ex-

citement caused by the affair.

The most reliable accounts, however, acree that two Hungarians who had left the works delayed their visit and Superintendent Gray became suspicious of them, and in company with his assistants and four deputies visited house No. 17, where they found them enjoying themselves immensely. Their entrance caused a stampede among the strikers and one of them, a Hungarian rushed out and aroused the other strikers and soon 200 persons were on the scene. Mr. Gray and the deputies were followed down the hill by the angry crowd, who came so close that they were compelled to back down with rifles presented. They stood off the mob as long as possible, but the man known as Mahan rushed up to one of the deputies and seizing his rifle grappled with him, The deputy fired and the balance fellowed suit. In the fusilade Mahan fell dead, while another was injured.

The remains of Mahae, shrouded in a black robe, are lying on a cot in house No. 12 this evening. He was evicted from this house about a week ago.

There are grave apprehensions of further trouble at Leisenring and the force of deputies has been largely increased.

Deputy Coroner Stone arrived at Leisenring, empanelled a jury and conducted the examination. After the bearing a verdict was readered that Mahan came to his death from gunshot wounds fired by an unknown person. On information of Worthy Foreman McCoy of the mine workers Superin-tendent Gray, Mine Boss Callaban and Yard Boss Agnew were arrested for murder and given a preliminary trial. In default of bail they were taken to jail. The testimony ad-duced placed the blame of the shooting on

Gray. some thirty families were evicted today at Bradford and more would have been thrown out had not the deputies objected to being stoned and struck because they were not allowed to use their revolvers on the strikers.

Tonight there are 3,500 at work, including men at the Independence work and Raineys. There is no doubt but what a the Raineys. steady gain is being made on the men owing to the heavy imports of labor. Five car loads of Italians arrived today.

The Massacre at Fourmies. FOURMIES, May 4.—The situation here today is grave. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the town and vicinity. The valis throughout the town and vicinity. The actual feeling can be best judged from the fact that many leaders of the popular movement, the best known representatives of the labor party, have started for Helgium for arms and dynamite for use against the troops here. A report has reached here that a quantity of dynamite destined for the people

of this town was seized while being across the frontier from Beigium. Cavalry pickets will be stationed all along the route of the funeral procession of the victims of the May day massacre, for such is the term applied to the tragedy by the people here. The government has sent two delegates here with instructions to make a therough inquiry into the causes which led to the disturbance on labor day and into the

ction of the officers who ordered the troops to fire on the prople. The funeral procession was very long, being tarticipated in by a large number of work-nen's unions with red and black flags draped. The nine coffins were surrounded by the relatives of the victims. After the religious service the clergy left and the socialists took charge, some violent addresses being delivered. Many women carrying being delivered. Many women carrying banners placed wreaths upon the graves. The troops keeping order in the streets shoul-dered arms while the coffins were passing.

No Compromise at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.-It had been expected that building operations would be resumed today as a result of a conference between a committee representing the striking masons and bricklayers and a committee of the contractors, but after three meeting adjourned with no further result than the engendering of considerable hatred on both sides. The men stood firm for the advance to 45 cents an hour, but there was an intimation they might compromise if the bosses were so disposed. The stonecutters' union has followed the example of the brick-layers by mithaging from the height layers by withdrawing from the builders' league and a committee has been appointed to meet the bosses and arrange for a confer-

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 4.-A meeting of the central labor union was held here last night to consider the strike situation. The brickmakers and hodearriers reported that brickmakers and hodearriers reported that many of the bosses had yielded to the de-mand for more pay and the carpenters re-ported that the builders would hold a meet-ing Tuesday and that the central union would not be asked to act until after that time as there was a prospect that an agreement would be reached. It is understood that the men and the employers could come to terms on wages and hours, but the builders decline o sign contracts to employ none but non-

union men. English Bricklayers Strike.

Loydon, May 4 .- The bricklayers of most of the centers of England have struck for higher wages. The strike is causing much amoyance to contractors and has thrown out large numbers of mon belonging to the assodated trades.

More Strikes at St Louis. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 4.—Thirteen numbred more men struck today, and 700 brotherhood painters and 600 sheet iron workers want 33 cents an bour and eight hours' work.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; warmer. For the Dakotas-Showers; warmer; south

For Iowa and Nebraska-Showers: warmer except stationary temperature in southeast portions; east winds. For Missouri and Kansas—Showers; no

change in temperature except slightly warmer in extreme west Kansas; northeast winds. For Colorado-Generally fair; slightly warmer; southeast winds.

DENVER, Col., May 4. - The cost of the Mil-

ington trial so far as estimated shows the following indebtedness incurred: Preliminary examination, \$10,000; the last trial, witnesses, \$23,000; jurors, \$2,800; board for bailiff and jurors, \$1,350; sheriff a fees, \$300; stenographers' charges, \$750; analysis, \$2,000; expert witnesses, \$5,500; attorneys' fees, \$50,000. The defense cost about \$20,000, mainly lu attorneys' fees. Prof. Lowe's analyhair cost \$750. Damage suits have been insti-tuted by the defense against Dr. Hall, Frank Avery, Robert Morris and Messrs. Cunning-ham & Mead for \$50,000.